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Wholesale trade supplied on the BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the b st and cheapes article for Dressing Beautifying, Cleansing Conling Preserving and Restoring the Hult. Ladies, try it. Sold by Droggists. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.-Reliable, Harmless and instantaneous; Black or Brown. Factory, No. 81 Pavelsy et. Sold and applied at Barcustan's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bondet. BATCHELOR'S new invented Wigs and Toupees,

GRAY'S HAIR RESTORATIVE will cause hair to grow on hald hear's, restore gray hair to its original color, pre-vent the hair from fulling off, and completely eradicate dandrum from the head. For sale at No. 61 Fairon se, and by druggets. GIFPORD'S HOMEOPATHIC REMEDY for SEMINAL Existings can always be relied upon as a certain cure. Price Per per box. Call for No. 22.

No. See Secalway.

MY ORIENTAL FIG PASTE, so good for Wenk Lungs, and for the infirm, and so neutrishing and good to the sickly, sold at all the Fruit Stores and Saloons, wickly, sold at all the Fruit Stores and Constantinople, Turkey.

MOLDAVIA CREAM forces the hair and whiskers to gove hoursanty. Sold at W. A. Bardugton's new levented Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st. The LADD & WERSTER SEWING-MACHINE may

now by had for Fifty Dollars. Lapp, Wateren & Co., No. 500 Broadway. TRUSSES .- For the radical cure of Hernie, and for cleasiness and durability Dr. Risse's Tress challenges com-parison with any Trues in the world. Also, a Varicoccio Trues, and applianous for enlarged virus for which there is no substi-tute. Barclayet, under Aster Home.

TOWER CLOCKS, REGULATORS, AND OFFICE he most accurate threekeepers in the world. SPREST & Co., No. 607 Broadway.

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New York Daily Tribune

MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1861.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. s notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as goarcuty for his good faith.

I business lotters for this office should be addressed to "Tuz Trans us;" New-York.

e cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

We will feel much obliged if our friends in all the States will send us notes on the condition of the growing crops. The unfavorable advices from Europe as regards the Winter grain make it important that foreign countries should know what our own prospects are for the coming harvest.

We have been informed by an eminent entomologist that the wheat weevil is all but extinct in this State, and that in many sections farmers may som wheat with as much confidence of escaping the ravages of this fearful be informed if his assertion can be substantiated by

The Tribune for Culifornia

Will be ready at 9 o'clock this morning. It will contain the Money and Market Reports, Marriages and Deaths, and all the latest important Foreign and Domestic News since the sailing of the last steamer. The steamship Ariel will leave to-day at 12 o'clock. The mails close at 10 o'clock, a. m. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, for sale at the terest to The N. Y. Times says:

In the Virginia Convention, on Saturday, sev eral speeches were made, and it was agreed to end the debate on the Virginia Ultimatum on Thursday next, when a vote will be taken.

Mr. Gibson of St. Louis has been appointed Assistant Attorney-General, and has accepted the appointment.

rumors in Washington to the effect that Fort Sumter is to be reënforced, notwithstanding the reports to the contrary, but nothing decided or official is known. The reënforcement of Fort Pickens appears to be determined on.

The protest or appeal of Gov. Houston-addressed to the people of Texas-which is this morning published, is an interesting paper. The Governor very succinctly sets forth the illegal and undemocratic acts of the Convention, and utters a prophecy which the misguided and deluded people will too soon find to be in no partioular exaggerated.

The army intelligence published this morning is important. It is authoritatively asserted that 800 men, under the command of Commodore Prendergast, are detailed to land at Fort Pickens at a signal from Lieut. Slemmer. The steamship Daniel Webster arrived here on Saturday, bringing a portion of the Texas troops. The U. S. storeship Release is to proceed at once to Pensacola with supplies, which, together with those on board the Supply, will furnish the fleet with necessaries for six months.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship Africa we have three days later news from Europe, though there is little of especial interest. The Duchess of Kent, mother of Queen Victoria, was dead. The surrender of the citadel of Messina was unconditional, occurring after a disastrous fire of four days' duration. The famine in the northwest of India was slightly abating. A remark in the English House of Commons, attributed to Lord Palmerston, concerning Spain and the slave-trade, has caused some excitement in the Spanish Congress, and explanations have been demanded.

CONNECTICUT holds her State Election To-Day, and the Pusionists are trying hard to win at least a partial triumph by fraud. They pretend that the Republicans in the last Congress emulate their spirit and parallel their victory! rejected overfures for a reconciliation with the Seceding States; but they uniformly suppress the fact that those overtures were in no manner authorized or indorsed by the Secessionists, but were distinctly repudiated by them. Not one seceding State has at any time evinced a disposition to accept even the Crittenden Compromise. though that required the Republicans to repudiate their distinctive principle and stultify them-

their confederates, their servitors. They justify the Pro-Slavery rebellion, and are the pliant accomplices of treason. Meet them in your might at the polls!

The visit of a California delegation to the President, on Saturday, called out from him a very decided expression of independence. A paper containing some severe reflections on Senator Baker, connected with his influence in the matter of California appointments, was presented to Mr. Lincoln; he considered it improper in its tone, as well as unjust to Mr. Baker, and therefore destroyed it in the presence of the delegation, who retired in discomfiture.

We print in another page a dispatch from that distinguished Democratic politician, Mr. George N. Sanders, who is now at Montgomery, and who communicates to us such information as the Government there thinks proper, announcing that is the event of the reflection of Gov. Sprague, Rhode Island will secede from the Union and join the Negro Confederacy.

-We commend this intelligence to the elector of that State, and the citizens of Connecticut will do well to consider it also. Do they desire to be annexed to the dominions of Jeff. Davis ?

REIODE ISLAND.

Day after to-morrow, the voters of Rhode Island will let the world know whether they choose to be men or cattle-that is the short way of stating the question. That a large majority of them are Republicans when they are not bribed to be something else, is perfectly understood; but among them is a class who can't see any principle involved in a State Election when a bank bill of requisite amount is held between their eyes and the light. That we state the case fairly, let the indisputable record of their votes at recent Elections show:

E	Fremont, R.p 11,467	Turner, Rep 8,93 Potter, Dem 3,54
p	Repub. msj 3,112	Repub. maj 5,39
		Gonernor. 1860 Padelford, Rep 10,83 Sprague, Funton 12,23
	Pared mai 4.537	All sorts mai 140

These figures tell their own story. Of course, there was Republican hostility to Padelford last Spring, and all manner of false issues and delusive clamor; but the real issue was between Manhood and Money, and Money for once triumphed. That was a humiliation for Rhode Island: its repetition would be her eternal disgrace. As a Rhode Islander well said, there was no Election last Spring-merely an Auction; and a State cannot afford to be knocked down too often, even though the bids run high. The enormous vote polled last April-three thousand higher than at any other election ever held in the State, even that for President last November -was called out simply and nakedly by gigantic, systematic bribery.

Mr. Sprague is running again, in spite of the insect, as they did thirty years ago. We should like to hardness of the times, and of course means to be elected. We know that money will go a great way with the hungry and desperate, yet it does not seem possible that the State should be bought agoin. And why should any vote for him but these who are paid for it ! He does not pretend to be a Democrat-never did vote the Demoeratic ticket-did not even vote the Fusion ticket tast Pall-does not profess to stand on any disfinctive principle whatever. A letter in his in-

"Thus, then, the matter stands:
"William Sprague, the present Governor, is the nomin the conservative wing of the Republican Party and of the Democney. He has done well during his present term, has dis-charged his duties faithfully, and is determined to be reslected as any cost of time or means-resolved to the extent of his power to prince all sections of the country that Rhode Island desires peace, union and brotherly love. Mr. Sprague is the largest facturer in the United States, and is prompted naturally by the instinct of self-preservation to look at the troubles now ex-isting from a commercial stand-point - a stand-point from which men are apt to see things in a very literal light, and there is no probability that he will have any occasion therefore to change his

Messrs. Dorrites of Rhode Island ! von note the determination aforesaid, and will doubtless take care to have the money in your closed hands before you vote for the Algerine-Whig, who is inst such a Democrat as the Emperor of Austria is, and well you know it. If you will sell your votes to him, don't make beasts of yourselves for nothing. Hold vourselves at least equal in value to oxen, and don't market yourselves at the prices of sheep. Jobbed and hawked about as you have been of late years, you ought to have some shadow of self-respect left. Remember that even Judas had his thirty pieces, and don't you take a cent less than fifty. The value of money has greatly depreciated since his day.

Of course, the corruptionists pretend that the Republicans are buying likewise, but the figures above tell their own story. There is no need of buying on our side, unless to counteract buying-all we ask is that money be put wholly out of the question, and we have the State by at least Three Thousand majority. Everybody knows this-knows that bribery is the only hope of the Fusionists. But for their reliance on it. they would not be in the field at all. Yet the articles they work into our sort o' and sort o' not Republican papers in this City prove that they are in earnest, and that the above-quoted announcement that "Sprague is determined to be reelected at any cost of time or means" is according to the programme.

-When the American and British forces were nearing each other for the Battle of Bennington, tall John Stark, of New-Hampshire, rode out in front of his gray-coated militia and harangued them substantially as follows:

Boys! you see them Hossians! King George las-Boys! you see them Hessians: King George in benght and paid for 'em—thirty dollars a head, have money. Do you think you are worth more than that If you do, prove it! for if you don't liek 'em bke—— Molly Stark sleeps a widow to-night!"

It was not a great speech-not at all such as Cicero would have made-but the boys understood it and went in. How they came out, History tells. Republicans of Rhode Island! may you

dermen in all the odd Wards, from the First to the Nineteenth. With one exception, we can conscientiously commend the nominees as men of years ago an important portion of the people procharacter and integrity. Mr. EDWARD E. posed that the Republic should return to its old BOWEN, the candidate in the First Ward, is a member of the well-known Broadway house of other matters in hand and declined the offer; and Bowen & McNamee; Mr. JAMES P. WALLACE it may be that the present movement has an inselves in the face of mankind. We were re- of the Third Ward is a highly-respectable mer- ternal rather than an external origin. But, whichquired to surrender everything, without commit- chant, doing business in Front street, New-York: ever may be the case, the event has doubtless past in urging it forward, are facts as notorious ting our adversaries to anything: the Secession- Mr. George M. Woodward, the candidate of been hastened by the condition of things in this ists giving fair notice throughout that they the Fifth, is a machinist, residing in High street: country. The Jeff. Davis Confederacy, it is would not thus be recalled to the Union. Free in the Seventh, RUFUS R. BELKNAP is the pop- naturally to be supposed by all feeble governmen of Connecticut! the Cotton States have re- ular Fire Marshal, who has done so much to ments this side the Atlantic, means, if it means have passed a bill giving its assent to the estab- ments. To guard the School system of Brook-

Fusionists among you are their sympathizers; John J. Anderson, teacher, of De Kalb avenue, is in nomination; CHARLES H. KIMBALL, teacher, of Willoughby street, is nominated in the Eleventh; in the Thirteenth, the caucus nominee being objectionable for obvious reasons, Mr. CHARLES M. BRIGGS, the popular ex-Assemblyman, bas been placed in the field; the Pifteenth Ward have put up SAMUEL TAYLOR, insurance office, of South Seventh street; Seventeenth, TIMOTHY PERRY, the present Alderman, who has warmly commended himself to his constituents in Greenpoint: Nineteenth, George H. PISHER, the worthy Assemblyman, whose honorable course in the Legislature should insure his election. The Democracy need defeat but three of these to secure, through those holding over, a majority in the Board. This should be prevented if possible.

The 19 Supervisors in nomination, we doubt not, are all good men and true. Messrs. WM. TUTTLE in the Eighteenth, and JAMES GRIDLEY in the Nineteenth Wards, we know to be gentlemen well worthy of the public confidence. If elected, they will adorn the stations to which ther are chosen.

THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

For nearly seventy years, the Island of Hayti has been the theater of revolutions. To Hispaniola was carried the first African slave, and by the labors of a pious monk, Las Casas, was fixed upon the continent and islands of a new world a system which has cursed it for centuries, and may curse it for centuries to come. St. Domingo, as Hayti was called after it lost its first Spanish name of Hispanioln, only fifty-four miles from Cuba, and second only to that island in size and natural wealth of all the islands of those seas, was once known as the "Garden of the Autilles." At the time of the breaking out of the French Revolution, it was divided almost equally into two colorles, a French and a Spanish; and the rich and lordly white proprietors of the former embraced with enthusiasm and passion, as the masters of slaves have elsewhere done, the principle of liberty-liberty and equality, that is, for men who were the owners of negroes. It required, however, only a very few years for the enthusinsm and passion to penetrate downward through the lower strata of society, even to the lowest. In 1791, the French National Assembly decreed the civil freedom of all "persons of color "-mixed blood-born of free parents; in 1793, universal freedom was proclaimed to the slaves who had already achieved their freedom; in 1795, the Spanish colony was ceded to France; and a year later, Toussaint l'Overture. a negro, and five years before a plantation slave. was proclaimed Commander-in-Chief. Under his wise, peaceful and energetic administration, the beautiful land, which, in the long struggle of contending races for the privilege, on the one hand, of holding slaves, and, on the other, for the right of freedom from bondage, had lapsed into a wilderness, was again made to blossom as the rose. The emancipated but ignorant blacks were not permitted to indulge in the mistaken belief that liberty means license; but slaves, who had been still further corrupted by being made soldiers, were reduced to order and compelled to systematic labor. Commerce and agriculture revived; schools were established; marriage was introduced and made sacred; civil government was rendered systematic, strong, and respectable; and in six years St. Domingo had become more prosperous and more promising than ever before. But in 1801 Napoleon determined to reëstablish Slavery in the Island, and in 1802 attempted it. Toussaint was captured by treachery, and sent to France, where he was starved to death in a dangeon; but his people rose as one man against the tyranny that would again reduce them to Slavery; an army of 30,000 faded away before their resistance and the deadly influence of the climate, and, two years later, Hayti was free and independent. But no new Toussaint arose to lead the people

who soon proclaimed himself Emperor, reigned his government and his life together. For the next ten years, the history of the Island is a series of bloody struggles between different military chieftains, in the course of which the Eastern end, since known as the Dominican Republie, fell again into the hands of Spain. From this yoke, the people of that section revolted, and declared themselves an independent republic; but in 1822, President Boyer of Hayti, taking advantage of the distractions and disturbances of his neighbors, united the whole island once more under a single government, where it remained till 1844. Boyer fled in 1842, before a new revolution, and Rivière succeeded him. Against him, in their turn, the people of the East rose in revolt, and declared their independence. He marched against them with 20,000 men, but was repulsed with disgrace by Santana, for which act Rivière's own subjects banished him by a new revolution. Henceforward, the Eastern end of the Island has maintained its own independence, first under Santana, and then Zimenes, who attempted to betray the Republic to Soulouque, late Emperor of Hayti, in 1849, but who was defeated by Santana, recalled to the head of affairs by the people. This short war ended, Baez was chosen President for four years, when Santana was again called to the head of affairs. It was during this Administration that a treaty was negotiated with Col. or Mrs. Cazneau, by which, it was supposed, the Bay of Samana was ceded to the United States. But the treaty. whatever it was, has never been ratified, nor has the Republic ever been recognized by our Government. The unpopularity of this act, however, gave Baez the Presidency once more, till a new revolution in 1858, headed by Santana, again deposed him. The circle now seems complete, and comes round again as heretofore to the assertion of Spanish right to her ancient

The Dominican Republic is about three-fifths The people of Brooklyn to-morrow elect Al- whom claim to be white. The significance of this last revolution we must await further intelligence before deciding upon. About twelve condition of a Spanish colony, but Spain had then pudiated the Union, and defied its laws: The break up incendiarism in Brooklyn; in the Ninth, anything, fillibusterism; and there is no region lishment of the Post-Office in its present absurd by from the curse which has blighted that of

so attractive to political philosophers of that school, as the beautiful island of Hayti at its fceble Eastern end. To surrender itself to Spain may be the policy of its own people; or it may be that Spain, to whom such an acquisition is of immense importance, has only taken this opportunity to do a little grand larceny on her own account, knowing that Jeff. Davis will do it on his if it does not, and reflecting that it need fear no interference on the part of the Federal Government, inasmuch as a government that can not enforce its own laws at home, is not likely to meddle with the laws of other nations abroad,

JOURNALISM OFFICE.

Two gentlemes, who have written considerably for the columns of this paper, have been appointed Ministers to minor European Courts, and our cotemporaries are much exercised by the fact. Some of them treat it as the result of a deep design on the part of the sagacious Secretary of State to deprive us of our ablest colaborers; another thinks he intends thereby to purchase our good will. A third saggests that, where journalists receive appointments, the seniors in the profession should be chosen, and should be assigned to positions of the first rank-that any other course is disparaging to the Press. All these speculations

are entirely wide of the mark. The fact that the gentlemen in question have written for these columns had probably nothing whatever to do with their appointment aforesaid. Knowing them to be able and worthy, we have a right to presume that they owe their selection to that circumstance; they certainly derived no aid whatever from us-probably none from their past relations to this journal. They were not even appointed as from New-York, but from the States to which they respectively belong. Their sup port came from those States-not at all from this. It is not probable that they would have fared a shade better or worse if they had never penned a line for our columns.

-Since the general question concerning the relation of Journalism to office seems fairly opened by the strictures of others, we propose to discuss it briefly.

We recognize no claims to office but those founded in fitness and worth. As a journalist, then, no man is entitled to public employment; nor is he debarred from it. The fact that a man has won his way to an important position on a leading journal is prima facie evidence that he is not a fool, and therefore may afford some presumption that he is qualified for posts of responsible trust. If he has been for years intently engaged in the discussion of great public questions, he ought to understand them better than a novice, and be better qualified to deal with them than a lawyer or merchant whose knowledge of transpiring events is mainly drawn from the habitual but hasty perusal of one or two newspapers. If we were asked to name three Americans who have any tolerable conception of the traditional and ruling policy of Russia, of Austria, and of Spain respectively, we should be quite likely to select at least two of them from among the writers for our leading journals. That may not be of any significance in a country where every man who can read supposes himself qualified for the British Mission, and not half of the recent candidates for first-class Embassies know even the names of five European Prime Ministers to-day or what Governments were parties to the last Treaty of Paris. We presume there is not another considerable power on earth which habitually appoints its diplomatic representatives with such serene indifference to their fitness as does our own. The general principle of selection would seem to be that whoever wantager seat in the Cabinet and can't get it, must be unde a Minister Plenipotentiary; while he who is disappointed in his aspirations for a fat Collectorship or Post-Office must be consoled with the berth of Minister Resident. We esteem it a happy eircumstance that men who have not in a career of prosperity and honor. Dessalines, brains enough even for average Members of Congress, much less for District-Attorneys, have sadors. It is quite possible to carry the joke too far; but hitherto a Cabinet officer who should suggest that a Minister or Secretary ought to know semething of the country to which he is to be sent, its policy, its language, and its literature, would be laughed at for his jolly green-

Had the two gentlemen whose appointment has called forth these strictures desired any aid from ns, and not been in any manner related to this paper, we should have been happy to certify before their appointment, as now, to their decided ability and worth. The fact that they would be charged as somehow or other TRIBUNE appointments" alone deterred us from so doing. THE TRIBUNE wants no appointments, no favors from the Government, no pen sioners quartered upon it. We regard it as duite as sumtantial and vital an institution as the Government itself, with as fair a prospect for longevity, and as adequate ability to pay its debts and meet its current obligations-which is not saying a great deal. We do not know why gentlemen who have contributed to its columns hould therefore be debarred from holding office. but we protest against any assumption or suspicion that the Government is to pay them for any service required by and rendered to us. We have hitherto been able to pay our own way, and hope to do so for some time hereafter. Should if ever be the fortune of any one concerned in the direction of these columns to want or seek office, we trust it will be conferred on him, if at all, not because he needs, or desires, or has carned it, but simply because his ability, probity, and acquirements render him eminently

The Senate at Albany yesterday passed the bill, which had previously passed the Assembly, giving the consent of the State to the purchase of land for a Post-Office in the City of Newof the whole of the Island of Hayti, and con- York. The bill appears to have been adroitly tains a population of about 136,000, one-tenth of drawn so as to confirm, as far as possible (without saying so in so many words), the contract entered into by the late Administration at Washington with the owners of the old church property, where the Post-Office is now kept, for the vicinity of the Post-Office to put this bill through the Aldermen and vested it in the Mayor. the Legislature, and that the most notorious at the State capital as that there is a lobby

location in plain terms, it is a little remarkable that it should have been so completely hoodwinked into voting for a bill which accomplishes the same thing by indirection.

-However, as the vendors of this property cannot give a good title, we presume the Postmaster-General will look elsewhere for the land he has to buy.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

As the new drama of Filibusterism whereon Spain would seem to have entered by taking possession of Dominica, or the eastern half of the island of Hayti, brings prominently into view the traditional policy of our Government with regard to European aggressions in America, we cite the most formal statement extant of the American doctrine on that point. It was put forth by President Monroe in his Annual Message, Dec. 2, 1823; and was probably written, or at least inspired, by his Secretary of State, John Quincy Adams. We quote it from the Political Text Book, page 201, as follows:

Political Test Book, page 201, as follows:

It was stated at the commencement of the last sension, that a good effort was then making in Spain and Pottagal to improve the condition of the people of those constrike, and that it appeared to be conflicted with extraordinary moderation. It need control be remarked that the result has been, so far, very different from what was then anticipated. Of events in that quarter of the globe, with which we have so much intercontent, and from which we derrie our tricht, we have always been anxious and interested apoctators. The citizens of the United States oberials sentiments the most friendly in favor of the United States oberials sentiments the most friendly in favor of the Linted States oberials sentiments the most friendly in favor of the Linted States oberials sentiments the most friendly in favor of the disastic. In the wars of the European propers, in matters relating to themselves, we have never taken any part, not does it composite with our polity as to do. It is only when our rights are invaded or seriously meaned, that we resent financies or make pragaration for our defense. With the movement in this branisphere which must be obvious to all entightened and impartial observers. The political variety of the affect powers in execution when the serious proceeds from that which wats in their respective governments. And to the defense of our own, which has been achieved by the lass of so much blood and treasure, and matured by the windom of their most culticitied citizens, and under which we know enjayed anternampted felicity, this whole nation is deveted by the lass of so much blood and treasure, and matured by the windom of their most culticitied citizens, and under which we have enjayed anternampted felicity, this whole nation is deveted by the loss of so much blood and treasure, and matured by the windom of their most culticities and those power deveted defense to the force of the force of the force of the force of any furgoes in deveted their independence, and main

autherflies of the Government shall make a corresponding change on the part of the United States indispensable to their security.

The late events in Spain and Portogal show that Europe is still unsettled. Of this important fact no stronger preof can be adduced than that the alled powers should have thought it proper, on a principle satisfactory to themselves, to have interposed by force in the internal concerns of Spain. To what extract such interposition may be carried on the same principle, is a question to which all independent powers, whose governments differ from theirs are interposted—even those most remote, and surely none more as than the Faited States. Our policy in regard to Europe, which was anophed at an early stage of the wars which have so long agitted that quarter of the globe, nevertheless remains the same, which is, not to interieve in the internal concerns of any of its powers; to consider the Gevernment, defecto, as the legitimate Government for us, to collivate friendly relations by a frank, firm and many polary, meeting, in all instances, the just claims of every power, submitting to injuries from none. But in regard to these continents, circumstances are eminently and complementaly different. It is impossible that the allied powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and nappiness; nor can any one believe that our Southern brethren. If let to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord. It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should behold such in terposition, in any form, with indifference. If we look to the comparative strength and resources of Spain and those new Governments, and their de three form each other, it must be obvious that she can never subdue them. It is suit the true policy of the interestical to the part of the content of the policy in the open in the comparative strength and resources of Spain and those new Governments, and their de three form each other, it must be obvious that she can never subd t she can never subdue them. It is still the true policy of the States to leave the parties to themselves, in the hope the powers will pursue the same course."

-Of course, Spain will pretend, as we did with regard to Texas, to have complied with the urgent request of the people of Dominica by ssuming dominion over them; but such pretenses deceive none but those who wish to be (or seem) gulled by them. All the rest of the world know that these are acts of aggression and spoliation. It is a pity that our past subserviency to the Slave Power has prevented our acknowledgment of the independence of Dominica, so as to give us a right to interpose at least an energetic protest in her behalf. But, so long as our highest Court enunciates the dogma, however cautiously, that negroes have "no rights that white men 'are bound to respect," how can we make an effective resistance to the overthrow of a Republic of colored men by a Caucasian nation of the White Cancasian race? Suppose we interpose a protest, and Spain gives us a dose of Dred Scott in goly, where shall we stand?

THE BROOKLYN ELECTION.

We must again exhort our readers across the East River to remember that To-Morrow is the though, being in independent circumstances, he is day of their City Election, when a Mayor, Aldistinguished position in the Common Council, at jobbery bangs about his skirts. On the contrary, he has always occupied a dignified and honorable position in the community, commanding alike the respect of his political friends and

The issues of this contest are very simple, and appeal to the people at large without respect to party politics. In the first place, the taxes of Brocklyn are annually increasing under Demoeratic maladministration. In violation of the charter, expenditures are recklessly made during the year, for which no appropriation has been provided, and the consequence is that every rear the deficiency in the taxes has to be met y an issue of bonds, involving the city in a heavy and constantly increasing debt. Under Whig and Republican rule, the charter was scrupelously observed in this respect, and there was always a balance on the right side of the Corporation ledger at the end of the year.

The Common Council is, and undoubtedly will be, hopelessly Democratic, and with a Democratic Mayor, the citizens of Brooklyn need not hope for retrenchment nor reform; for, however well-intentioned Mr. Kalbfleisch may be personally, he would not dare to run counter to the acts of his party in the Common Council. With Mr. Scholes the position would be different. Without a party in the Common Council, he would be free to exercise his veto privilege without hesitation whenever the public good demanded it. That he would do so his public career is a sufficient guaranty. But, aside from burdensome taxes, there is another and a higher reason why Mr. Scholes should be the next Mayor. The purchase of that land. That a large sum of Legislature has taken the power of appointmoney was subscribed by property-owners in the ing members of the Board of Education from

Now, all Brooklynites know how shamefully lobbyists in Albany have been busy for weeks the Democratic majority of the Board exercised their power in this respect last year. For the first time, polities and religion were made the there, and that it does a t work for nothing. test of membership in that Board, and all Brook-Since it is clear that the Legislature would not lyn cried shame at the discreditable appoint-

New-York, the power of appointment has just been vested in the Mayor. Now will this power be exercised by Mr. Kalbfleisch? His action last year will best answer. A majority of the members nominated in the Democratic caucus, of which he was Chairman, and against which he did not enter a protest, were foreigners of one nation and of one faith, whose position's and qualifications for the office were in marked contrast with the gentlemen whom they supersed d. Citizens of Brooklyn, shall this demoralizatio

The Albany Evening Journal says that to be sa admirer of Mr. Seward is to secure the hostility of THE TRIBUNE.

-This is not so. Out of the million and a half of persons who habitually read THE TRIBUNE, the vast majority have ever been the warm friends of Mr. Seward; and, though they have not all owed the sentiment to us, we can at least say that we have done much to cherish and develop it. Possibly, many of them do not new feel the same admiration for him as formerly; but this is the result of events and circumstances which we have had no hand in producing; but as the same time, there are thousands whom we are proud to count among our friends, who still keep alive their confidence and their euthusiastic hope in the eminent statesman of New-York. We like no honest man the less because he is an admirer of Mr. Seward.

But there is a class of hypocritical admirers of his whom we do not like. These are the mon who use his name as a cover for base schemes of their own-who identify themselves with him that they may the better buy and sell Legislatures-who do not hesitate to blacken States with disgrace, of which a part is reflected upon him, if thereby they can only make money-and who stand ready to abandon him, without a scruple or a pang, whenever they can find their own profit, or tickle their own love of rule, or gratify their own malignant vindictiveness by so doing. For such men, we have no respect and no affection, and if Mr. Seward has, we pity

The mental demoralization which has affected the strongest men in the Slave States, in respect of their opinions touching Slavery, is strikingly illustrated in the recent very able speech of Mr. G. W. Summers of Kanawha in the Virginia Convention. In this speech, Mr. Summers urged that the State ought to stay in the Union as the best means of perpetuating Slavery. We quote language:

"And what do you gain in any particular as to this institu in which we are so much concerned—the institution of Siss which is and ought to be, a great and vital interest in this G which is and ought to be, a great and with increase in that monwealth—an institution which I am prepered to say, founded not only in social and economical expediency, but is best of all positions for the African himself—an institution a ally, socially, and politically right—what do you make for institution, I say, by sundering this connection

This is the same Mr. Summers who, in 18 waid:

"The evils of this system cannot be enumerated. It were

Nobody can pretend that this total change the sentiments of one of the brightest inte and purest characters which Virginia has produced can be the result of Abolition agit It is only one melancholy evidence the m that gradual intellectual depravation which attended the conversion of Virginia into a breeding State of negroes for the Souther

Mr. Thurlow Weed seems to be munn noyed by the appointment of Mr. Pike acen he calls not a citizen of Maine, but " ciate editor" of THE TRIBUNE, as Miger to

Holland. He says:
"Why this surjety to charge Mr. Pike to Maine Though
formerly from that State, he has been for nearly or qui a decon
years connected with Tun Tunawa, living alternately. Washaton and New-York."

Our colemporary is misinformed. Mr. Pike has never resided nor voted any where but in Maine. long been in the habit of spending son dermen, Supervisors, Assessors, and minor each year in Washington and in New-York. officers are to be chosen. Let them spare no Nor has he ever been an "associate editor" of exertions to bring out a full vote for our candi | THE TRIBUNE, having always preferred to disdates. The Republican nominee for Mayor is cuss public questions in our columns over his Mr. FREDERICK SCHOLES. This gentleman is own signature, and to express his views without so well known to most Brooklynites that it is being hampered by reference to those of others. hardty necessary for us to commend him to his Ever since there was a Republican party in fellow-citizens. For five years he has held a Maine, he has been a member of its State Committee, and there are few who have done more and during all that time, though the acknowl- than he to give form and efficiency to the organiedged leader of his party in the Board, he has zation and victory to the cause in that State. never been known to swerve from the strict line He owes the honor which so afflicts Mr. Weed of duty. No taint of corruption or connivance to his own personal merits, with the united support of the Maine delegation in the two Houses of Congress, led by Vice-President Hamjin, and to no other cause or influence whatever.

> We observe that the bill to enable the Industrial Schools of the Children's Aid Society to share in the Common School Fund, has been referred to the New-York Delegation in the Assembly to report upon.

We assure the Republican members of the Assembly that this bill is approved of by ninetenths of the tax-payers of this city, who know perfectly well that in no way are the expenses of crime so lessened, as by schools of this kind. Besides, it is perfectly just and clear that the burden of education for the most neglected and destitute children should have something of pubhe support, instead of being left upon the shoulders of a few benevolent persons.

There are members of the New-York Delegation who are far better judges of the qualities of common whisky, than of a bill for Common Schools; but there are others who are enlightened citizens, and we claim for this humane measure their favorable report.

"One of the conditions of reconstruction," says The Missouri Republican, " we presume will be a low tariff."

-It is curious how hard it is to get over the notion that the Cotton States are forever to dictate the policy of the Union. We fancy that, if ever "reconstruction" takes place, it will proceed upon a very different system-namely, the subnission of the minority to the legally expressed will of the majority.

Chicago Post-Office - Alleged Ar-

rears. Cancago, Saturday, March 30, 1861. Thomas P. Shalleross, special agent of the Post Office Department, took charge of the Post-Office in this city, to day, by order of President Liu-coln, for causes of alleged arrears and faulty accounts running through even a longer period than the present

marter.
The city is rife with runners in regard to the matter.
Itany of them are doubtless exaggarated.